





200 Jailed After Riot

A Second Lithuanian Youth Said to Burn Himself to Death

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI)—A second youth burned himself to death and about 200 youths were jailed and awaiting trial in the wake of rioting in Soviet Lithuania last month, Lithuanian sources said today.

Several thousand youths shouting "freedom for Lithuania" fought in the streets of Kaunas May 18 and 19. They threw sticks and stones at paratroopers and policemen called in to restore order.

The rioting broke out during the funeral of Roman Kalanta, 20, a student who doused himself with gasoline May 14 in a Kaunas park and set himself afire. Mr. Kalanta died 12 hours later.

The sources said another youth, his name and age unknown but apparently inspired by Mr. Kalanta, burned himself to death about 10 days ago in the east Lithuanian town of Varena.

According to the sources, the youth stood on the roof of a four-story building, poured gasoline over himself, set himself afire and leaped to the ground.

The suicide apparently triggered no public outburst and was not mentioned in the controlled press, the sources said. Mr. Kalanta's death was reported in Lithuanian newspapers.

About 300 youths arrested during the Kaunas rioting have been jailed and are awaiting trial in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, the sources said.

They said that about 300 other persons detained during the rioting were later released. About 90 percent of the 200 still jailed are young workers or high school students, the sources said.

The sources said that the rioting in Kaunas, Lithuania's second largest city, was strongly nationalistic in character.

They said that two policemen died of injuries suffered during the rioting and that the city's streets remained heavily patrolled by police and a division of paratroopers stationed in Kaunas.

Lithuania, predominantly Roman Catholic, was invaded by the Soviet Army in 1940 and annexed to the Soviet Union along with Estonia and Latvia.

The Lithuanian sources said earlier that Mr. Kalanta had killed himself "for political reasons."

China Assails Imperialism At Stockholm

Wants It Condemned For Contamination

(Continued from Page 1)

to make it read, "To protect the human environment, it is imperative to stop all use of and production of chemical and biological weapons and reach agreement among the superpowers never to use nuclear weapons."

The United States and Britain have endeavored to steer the conference away from the subject of armaments on the ground that it is irrelevant to the conference and should be dealt with elsewhere.

But China, as self-proclaimed leader of the developing nations, insisted—with a lot of support from small countries—on bringing the topic as well as the inflammable issue of U.S. policy in Indochina into the debates.

Peru and Tanzania also proposed amendments sharpening the original clause. The United States offered to withdraw a minor amendment if all other amendments were taken back to allow the original arms clause to stand.

Other reports from the closed session indicated that African countries, led by Tanzania, were making a stubborn stand to get condemnation of racial discrimination written into the declaration. They said that discrimination, such as South Africa's apartheid policy, is a factor in damaging the human environment. Sweden supported them in principle.

India wanted the whole preamble rewritten to give more weight to the poverty-stricken state of the developing countries.

In order to get something finished during the conference, the U.S. See suggested as a compromise that the existing document should be provisionally approved as imperfect, subject to revision in a few years. An appendix could list national reservations. This was supported by West Germany, Sweden and Canada. The United States did not voice objections.

The Chinese also proposed amendments to other clauses dealing with discharge of toxic substances, distribution of resources and assistance to developing countries, research and information exchange.



Andrei Gromyko and Maurice Schumann at Quai d'Orsay.

Gromyko, Pompidou Agree On Separating Security Talks

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 13 (UPI)—France and the Soviet Union agreed today that there should be no link established between the two coming East-West détente conferences, the European security conference and the talks on mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

According to French sources, this was agreed upon by President Georges Pompidou and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, during a 90-minute talk here today. Mr. Gromyko is in Paris for three days to inform the French about the results of President Nixon's meeting last month with Soviet leaders.

The sources said the two men agreed that there was no link between the two conferences, nor should there be any parallelism, as was called for by NATO two weeks ago during the Bonn ministerial meeting.

The French, who abstained from that part of the NATO communiqué dealing with the reduction of forces, thus appeared to have rallied Soviet support for staying as vague as possible on any such commitment. By urging the two-conference parallelism, the NATO allies, excepting France, had hoped to hasten talks on the reduction of forces by linking their start to that of the Helsinki preparations for the security conference, scheduled to begin this fall.

Talks-Truce Offer by IRA Turned Down

Whitelaw Office Calls It Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a confederacy of shops, a garage and neighboring stores. They were no injuries. Near Crossmaglen, on the border with the Irish Republic, the army detonated a 150-pound mine.

The army said that wires connected to the mine led to a farmhouse across the border. In addition, four 40-pound bombs were attached to the mine. Soldiers exploded two of them and defused the other two.

Secrecy surrounded Mr. Whitelaw's meeting with representatives of the Ulster Defense Association, which has threatened to create Belfast "no-go" districts if those in Catholic Londonderry are not removed.

Two of the UDA men hid their faces as their car entered Stormont Castle where Mr. Whitelaw has his office. Two others were bodyguards. Following the meeting, a spokesman for Mr. Whitelaw said that the secretary had listened "to a number of matters raised and undertook to give them serious consideration."

"In return, the secretary stressed the very real dangers in the present situation, which represented a grave threat to the community. The association undertook to convey these views to their members."

The Provisionals asked Mr. Whitelaw to meet them behind the barriers of "Free Derry" and guaranteed him free passage. If he was unwilling to go there, they said, they would meet him anywhere else, if they were granted free passage, they said.

A Provisional statement said that 49 IRA volunteers had died on active duty, 112 "armies" had been killed, 288 civilians had lost their lives in nearly three years of conflict.

It said that, for two and a half years, the movement had sought a lasting solution by announcing a peace plan last September, suspending operations at Christmas and Easter and implementing a three-day unilateral truce in March.

19-18 Vote Rebuffs Doves House Panel Supports Nixons On Cease-Fire to End War

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 19-18 today to support President Nixon's policy to end the Indochina war subject to a cease-fire and release of prisoners.

The vote was a setback for those war critics who feel that insistence on a cease-fire gives the South Vietnamese government a way to veto U.S. withdrawal. Two absent members of the committee, Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D., N.J., and Rep. Seymour Balpan, R., N.Y., would have voted with the war critics and reversed the outcome.

The action will send the war issue to the House floor, unless Republicans can kill it in the House Rules Committee, and give members a rare chance to have a direct vote on ending the war.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenfield, D., N.Y., a leader in the effort to set a withdrawal deadline without a cease-fire condition, said: "This is a temporary victory for the President, but it gives us a chance to debate it in the House. If the House reflects the mood of the country, we'll win. If it doesn't, we'll lose."

Chairman Opposed

Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, voted against the resolution because he opposes the requirement for a cease-fire.

Rep. Morgan said he thought there was a good chance that the House would modify the cease-fire provision to exclude South Vietnam from its coverage or to leave the language vague on that point.

The committee action responded to a resolution adopted by the House Democratic Caucus on April 20, directing Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to report out legislation fixing a withdrawal date subject only to release of U.S. prisoners. A majority of the Democratic committee members drafted a bill ordering withdrawal by Oct. 1, subject to release of prisoners and safe withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Full Support Sought

The administration opposed any action other than full support of the President, and it became apparent almost at the start that his insistence on an international supervised cease-fire through-out Indochina would be the main point of controversy.

Five Democrats—Clement Zablocki, Wis.; Wayne Hays, Ohio; L.H. Fountain, N.C.; Roy Taylor, N.C.; and John Davis, Ga.—voted with most Republicans for the cease-fire requirement. Two Republicans—Charles Whalen, Ohio, and Robert Steele, Conn.—voted with most Democrats against it.

The version approved by the committee is not binding law, as was the Democratic draft, but a sense-of-Congress resolution. It says the United States should withdraw from Indochina not later than four months after a cease-fire has been established, U.S. prisoners released and Americans missing in action accounted for.

Hundreds to Lose Jobs If U.S. Cuts Payments to FAO

ROME, June 13 (Reuters)—Several hundred employees of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization are to lose their jobs, and staff recruitment has been stopped under tight new austerity measures to combat a threatened multimillion-dollar deficit.

The measures by FAO's Director General Adolfo Boerma follow a threat by the United States to cut its contribution to UN agencies from 33 to 25 percent.

Mr. Boerma said the deficit on FAO's \$88 million budget for 1972-73 could reach as much as \$13 million if the United States carried out its threat.

If the cuts become effective this year they will cost FAO \$6 million over the two-year budget period. The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to implement the measure retroactively from Jan. 1 this year.

But the Senate has chosen to wait until the beginning of 1973, which would halve the loss to FAO.

Mr. Boerma condemned any such U.S. action as illegal. "The United States is by treaty obliged to pay its contributions. They have to pay," he said.

The U.S. government delegation to FAO voted to approve the current FAO budget, which fixed the U.S. contribution at 31.5 percent, he added.

El-Fatah Rift, Clashes Cited By Beirut Paper

BEIRUT, June 13 (UPI)—A split has developed in the high command of the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, el-Fatah, the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour newspaper said today.

News reports during the weekend spoke of a "coup attempt" against the Fatah leadership and an attempted assassination on the outskirts of Beirut on guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat. The reports were denied by a guerrilla spokesman.

The newspaper said today that there is a conflict between el-Fatah's Central Committee headed by Mr. Arafat and the organization's Regional Command in Lebanon.

The Regional Command has established control over all but one refugee camp in Lebanon, the newspaper said. During the weekend, there was a clash between the two groups at one camp.

Mr. Arafat called up loyal guerrillas to "besiege" the camps but the Regional Command agreed to negotiate, the newspaper said. A commission has been established to review the dispute, the paper added.

6,000 Assail U.S. Ecocide

STOCKHOLM, June 13 (UPI)—About 6,000 persons demonstrated in downtown Stockholm tonight, protesting what they called "U.S. ecocide" in Vietnam, police said.

The demonstrators demanded that the Swedish government break relations with the Saigon government and recognize the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government.

EEC Warns U.S. Its Deficit Not Partners' Responsibility

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 13 (UPI)—A Common Market document reviewing current trade and economic relations between Europe and the United States, published today, warns America that "it is not up to the United States trading partners, through substantial trade deficits, to carry the whole burden of the sought adjustment of the American balance of payments."

This is regarded here as the bluntest statement yet made of the European Economic Community's opinion on recent trade dealings with the United States. It says that although the American government has stressed the trade aspects of the U.S. payments deficit, "an analysis shows clearly that such an explanation provides only a very partial answer."

In the EEC's view, blame for America's balance-of-payments difficulties "must be found mainly in the continuing large outflows in short and long-term American capital." Despite last year's \$2-billion trade deficit, the report

17 Americans Face Spanish Drug Charges

SEVILLE, Spain, June 13 (Reuters)—Seventeen Americans have been arrested recently in the southern port of Rota, site of a U.S. Polar submarine base, for alleged possession of drugs and pornographic material.

A U.S. consulate spokesman said here today that those arrested included 11 Navy men and six civilians, four of them women. He said that "the arrests were carried out over a period of time and did not involve the breaking up of a vice or drug ring. Police say they only found small quantities of hashish."

Women, Children Die as Shell Hit An Loc Refugee Column

ON HIGHWAY 13, South Vietnam, June 13 (AP)—You could hear the wounded children crying before you could see them. Their high wails, full of fear, were occasionally lost in the boom of exploding artillery.

North Vietnamese shellfire had cut into the column of more than 1,000 refugees, mostly women and children, as they fled from the South Vietnamese Army's front line on Highway 13.

Grim Vietnamese soldiers gave water and first aid to 30 to 40 wounded women and children and a handful of men. Survivors said five to 10 refugees had died.

The war paused for an hour as the wounded arrived at "the ambulance," a sandy hillock beyond which a couple of hundred North Vietnamese at most were holding back three South Vietnamese battalions.

The wounded children rode in baskets and their mothers arms, on the hips of brothers and sisters, or were carried in stretchers, or walked, some in bloodstained pajamas.

Most of them were younger than 10, but veterans. They had been trapped under fire in An Loc, 10 miles to the north, for more than two months before starting the trek south Monday through patches of enemy and friendly territory, all of it torn by war.

They had traveled light. Few of the refugees had even the shoulder-borne baskets that serve poor Vietnamese in peace and war. Some had a parcel or a shopping bag. Many carried nothing at all.

The refugees' faces showed no joy at deliverance, only fatigue and fear. One woman collapsed when she reached the first South Vietnamese soldier. Others sank to the sand and drank for minutes from roadside puddles, then bathed their bleeding bare feet.

Not all the wounds were new. Some refugees wore dirty band-

Mansfield Says China to Fight Border Is Near

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, D., Mont., said today that China's fight if outsiders get too close to its borders.

Noting that American bombers are striking near the Chinese frontier with North Vietnam, he told the congressional panel's subcommittee that the new Communist leaders were more interested in what the United States does than what they say.

At the State Department spokesman said U.S. bombs near the China border "are in any way intended to threaten the security of China."

The comment by press officer Charles W. Bray 3d came as the Chinese Foreign Ministry said a statement condemning what it called a "new war of U.S. imperialism."

GI Drug Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The House approved yesterday a bill to give the Pentagon legal

6 Gaza Arabs Get Life

GAZA CITY, June 13 (UPI)—An Israeli military court today convicted six Arabs of murder and sentenced them to life in prison for killing four Arab men in the Jebelja refugee camp in 1969 and 1970.

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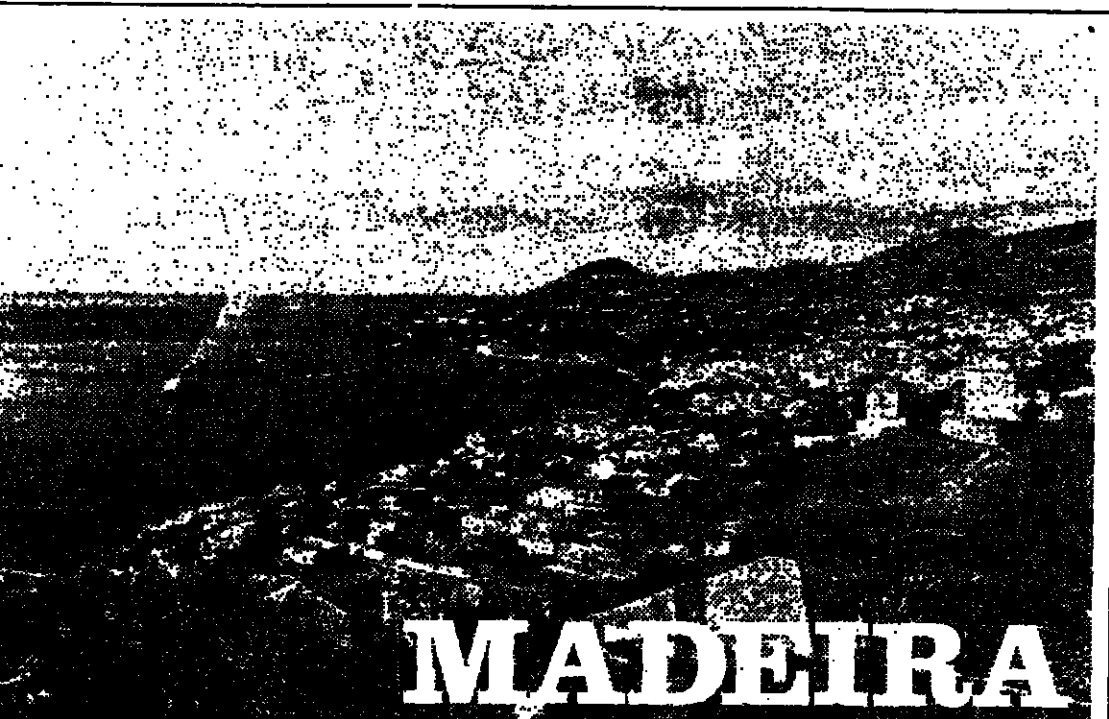
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**Sihanouk to Travel**

VIENNA, June 13 (Reuters)—Cambodia's former chief of state, Norodon Sihanouk, and his wife, are to visit Romania from June 19 to June 22 during a tour that will also take them to Yugoslavia, Albania, Algeria and Mauritania, it was announced in Bucharest today.

**Wounded Children**

The wounded children rode in baskets and their mothers arms, on the hips of brothers and sisters, or were carried in stretchers, or walked, some in bloodstained pajamas.

**Weather**

| City          | Temp  | Wind    | Clouds        |
|---------------|-------|---------|---------------|
| ALGERIA       | 17-21 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM     | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ANKARA        | 17-21 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ANTWERP       | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ATHENS        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| BELGRADE      | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| BELLEVILLE    | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST      | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| CAIRO         | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN    | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| DUBLIN        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH     | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| FLORENCE      | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| GENEVA        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| HELSINKI      | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| LONDON        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS    | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| LYON          | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| MADRID        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| MILAN         | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| MOSCOW        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| MUNICH        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| NEW YORK      | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| NICE          | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| PARIS         | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| PRAGUE        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ROME          | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM     | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| TRAVIV        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| VENICE        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| VIENNA        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON    | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ZURICH        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |

**TAP**

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**Weather**

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|---------------|-------|---------|---------------|
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| VENICE        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| VIENNA        | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON    | 25-30 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |
| ZURICH        | 15-18 | W 10-15 | Partly Cloudy |







## During Kennedy Era

## Past Leaks Cited in Ellsberg Defense

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (AP).—A former assistant secretary of state said in a sworn affidavit yesterday that he and other top government officials "leaked" classified information similar to the Pentagon papers to news media.

Robert Manning, assistant secretary of state for public affairs in the Kennedy administration,

said that sources within John F. Kennedy's own office gave out important information but were never prosecuted. Mr. Manning's affidavit was filed in U.S. District Court here by attorneys for Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, defendants in the Pentagon papers case. Their trial on charges of stealing and disseminating classified government documents on U.S. involvement in Vietnam is scheduled to start June 26.

The defense claims that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are being prosecuted only because of their anti-war political stand and that similar documents are constantly leaked officially. "It was a practice widely known to be a part of everyday operations of the government," Mr. Manning said of the leaks. "I recall one day in 1963 when I was summoned from a tennis court," he said. "President Kennedy, angry, was on the phone, demanding to know who at the Department of State had 'leaked' to The New York Times details of a forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. 'Find out who the guy is and let me know,' the President ordered."

Later, said Mr. Manning, the

President phoned again, telling him, "Forget it. I found the son of a bitch in my own nest." Mr. Manning added, "As was frequently the case, one of his personal advisers... had given details of the UN plans to a Times reporter. Kennedy laughed wryly. 'Well, that's the way it goes when I don't keep them busy enough,' he said. And that was the end of it."

Mr. Manning is now editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

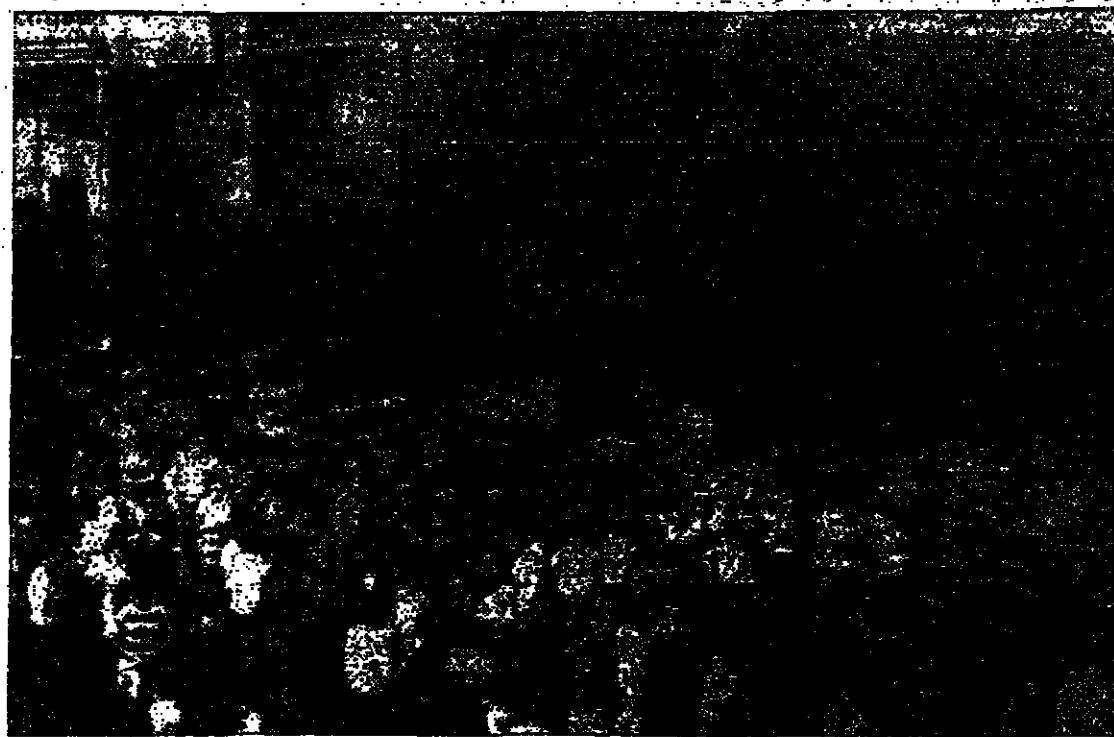
## Castro Arrives In East Berlin From Warsaw

BERLIN, June 13 (UPI).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, smiling and healthy looking, reviewed goose-stepping East German troops today after arriving in East Berlin from Warsaw on his two-month tour of Africa and Europe.

Mr. Castro smiled at the sight of a crowd of schoolchildren and workers who turned out to greet him despite rainy weather in response to a call to "give a hearty welcome to the representative of Socialist Cuba."

The children were let out of school and the workers given time off to gather at Schönfeld Airfield on East Berlin's outskirts and line his route into the city.

Political sources in East Berlin said they expected Mr. Castro to spend eight days in East Germany.



GARBAGE DISPOSAL—Angry citizens of Naples, irked by mountains of uncollected garbage in the city's streets, staged a protest yesterday and solved part of the problem at the same time by burning piles of the rotting refuse. A combination of strikes by garbage collectors and inadequate municipal services created the situation.

## Chemical, Phone Workers Out

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—A wave of strikes gained force in Italy today as Premier-Designate Giulio Andreotti reached a crucial phase in his nine-day effort to form a new government.

The country's 300,000 chemical workers and 55,000 state telephone company employees continued a series of sporadic stoppages that have seriously disrupted both industries.

The chemical workers are striking for eight hours a week

to demand resumption of talks with employers on a new contract. The telephone employees have been agitating for three months for shorter hours and other benefits.

## Gasoline Walkout

Tonight, about 20 percent of the nation's gasoline distributors were due to go out on strike until Friday morning. They are demanding bigger profit margins from the oil companies.

On Thursday, Italy's 100,000 medical doctors will conduct a one-day strike for health-service reforms. Meanwhile, Mr. Andreotti met today with leading members of his Christian Democratic party on the eve of a crucial party executive meeting tomorrow. The party is to decide tomorrow what type of coalition it would like the premier-designate to form.

## Free-Bus Extension

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Rome municipal authorities announced today that they were extending the free-bus experiment to the end of June.

Public transportation has been free in rush hours since May 2. The test originally was to end Thursday. Buses are free from 6 to 8:30 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Authorities said that bus passenger loads have increased by more than 11 percent in the free-bus hours. But Rome papers insisted that there has been little or no relief from the chaotic automobile traffic the experiment was intended to reduce.

## Mrs. Gandhi Sees Moro

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi talked with Foreign Minister Aldo Moro today, discussing the situation after the Indo-Pakistani war and prospects for her forthcoming summit meeting with Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mrs. Gandhi stopped over briefly on her way to Stockholm.

## Obituaries

## Saul Alinsky, 61, Organizer Of Powerless U.S. Minorities

By David R. Boldt

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—Saul Alinsky, 61, who spent a lifetime organizing the powerless to achieve power through what he called "pure democracy," died yesterday after an apparent heart attack in Carmel, Calif.

Mr. Alinsky's career was a succession of setbacks over nine movements of the oppressed in America. It began with battles on behalf of mine workers and continued when he organized white slum-dwellers in Chicago. He later organized blacks in the ghettos of a dozen cities, including Chicago, Kansas City, Rochester and Buffalo, N.Y.

Recently, he sought redress for an increasingly alienated U.S. middle class, while also trying to teach his organizing methods.

In his assaults and threats against the conservative establishment to rise, he also kept his distance from liberals "who walk out of the room when an argument becomes a fight," and drew fire from radicals who found him ideologically impure.

Time magazine, in a profile of Mr. Alinsky, cited James Madison's warning in the Federalist Papers—against allowing any class or faction to obtain too much power—as perhaps the best statement of Alinskyism.

Studied Capone Gang

The son of a Jewish tailor who had emigrated from Russia, Mr. Alinsky was born in Chicago. He attended the University of Chicago, where he studied archaeology and, during one summer, worked with dissident miners.

As a graduate student in criminology, Mr. Alinsky studied the organization of the Al Capone gang and began his own organizing efforts in the "Back of the Yards" area of Chicago. He improved economic conditions for the impoverished white immigrants there by putting pressure on their employers—the meat-packing companies—through boycotts and sit-down strikes.

Although his tactics included picketing and dumping garbage on the steps of a city hall, Mr. Alinsky went beyond the use of outrage and inconvenience—using stockholder power, for example, to force Kodak to hire more blacks in Rochester.

Since 1967, he had devoted himself mainly to teaching in Chicago and to advising such protégés as Cesar Chavez, the organizer of the California farm workers.

Free-Bus Extension

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Rome municipal authorities announced today that they were extending the free-bus experiment to the end of June. Public transportation has been free in rush hours since May 2. The test originally was to end Thursday. Buses are free from 6 to 8:30 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Authorities said that bus passenger loads have increased by more than 11 percent in the free-bus hours. But Rome papers insisted that there has been little or no relief from the chaotic automobile traffic the experiment was intended to reduce.

## Mrs. Gandhi Sees Moro

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi talked with Foreign Minister Aldo Moro today, discussing the situation after the Indo-Pakistani war and prospects for her forthcoming summit meeting with Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mrs. Gandhi stopped over briefly on her way to Stockholm.

## Donald A. Klemmer

NEW HOPE, Pa., June 13 (AP).—Donald A. Klemmer, 49, director of the American School in New Delhi, was killed Friday in an automobile accident near here.

Mr. Klemmer had been at the American School for a year. Previously he served for three

years as school superintendent in Winchester, Mass.

He had also been school superintendent in East Endham, N.Y., and director of a junior high school in Darien, Conn.

Mr. Klemmer, who was a member of the open-campus movement, was a 1950 graduate of Tufts University. He had a master's and doctor's degree in education at Harvard University.

Mrs. John M. Har

WESTON, Conn., June 13 (AP).—Ethel Andrews, widow of Justice John A. Harlan of the Supreme Court, died yesterday at her home in Weston.

Mrs. Harlan, the daughter of a Pulitzer Prize-winning writer, Charles McLain Andrews, was 84. She had been ill for some time.

Gene Cavallaro

MANHASSET, N.Y., June 13 (AP).—Gene Cavallaro, a longtime waiter who had been a member of the Colony restaurant staff, died yesterday.

Mr. Cavallaro, who was 61, had been a member of the Colony restaurant staff for many years. He had been ill for some time.

Harold (Lefty) Phillips

ORANGE, Calif., June 13 (AP).—Harold (Lefty) Phillips, a former professional baseball player, died yesterday.

Mr. Phillips, who was 61, had been a member of the Orange baseball team for many years. He had been ill for some time.

Victor Chis-hai Ho

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP).—Victor Chis-hai Ho, a Chinese Nationalist who had been a member of the United Nations until his death last spring, died yesterday.

Mr. Ho had been a member of the United Nations until his death last spring. He had been ill for some time.

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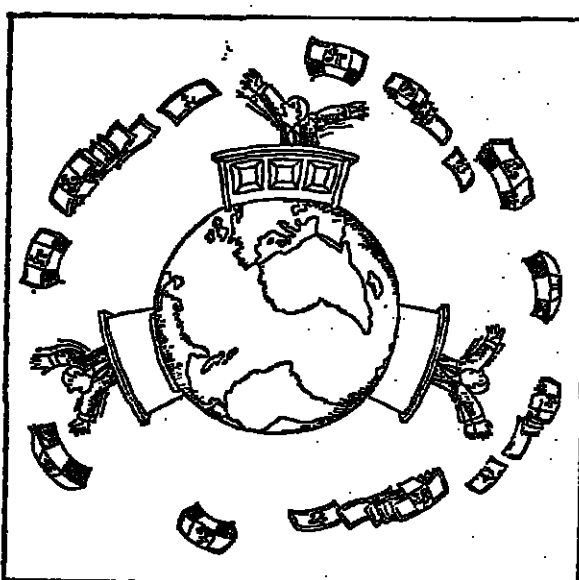
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# "Cash in orbit has been holding down the profits of exporters long enough!"



Money is spiraling in toward your office from customers in half a dozen different countries.

Fine.

Except that by the time all the problems of different currencies and different forms and procedures are sorted out—not to mention postal and bank clearance delays—it could be weeks before you get the use of your money.

Some exporters have small fortunes just floating around the world.

But even one day of unnecessary float time is extravagantly wasteful with

today's high interest rates.

How can you get your cash out of orbit and into some gainful employment?

Talk to American Express International Banking Corporation.

We have an International Money Transfer System that can slash float time from weeks to just a day or two. Possibly even to same-day payment.

Here's how it works. We will arrange to have your customer's remittance channeled through his nearest American Express International Banking Corporation branch or office. (And there's bound to be one nearby. We have 48 branches and offices of subsidiaries in 17 countries.)

Our worldwide communications network takes it from there. Within a day or two, the remittance can be cleared and credited to your account in your city. For you to use.

We'll tailor an International Money Transfer System to fit the specific requirements of your company. Just one phone call can start it working for you.

Which brings us to our philosophy of international banking. We don't think it's enough just to help you do business. We want to help you do it profitably.

## American Express International Banking Corporation

American Express International Banking Corporation has 48 branches and subsidiaries handling all types of banking transactions all over the world. We're in those major financial centers: Amsterdam, Athens, (C), Basel, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Ceylon, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dallas, Dhaka, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, (C), Paris, (C), Rome, Rotterdam, Saigon, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, (C), Zurich, International Headquarters 60 Broadway, New York, New York.

## How to see even more of England or France after you've left.

The Queen Elizabeth 2 and the France have started their scheduled transatlantic runs. Prices begin at \$26 (tourist class) or \$445 (first class).\*

Here are their respective departure dates.

QE2, From Southampton or Cherbourg

France, From Le Havre or Southampton

|         |
|---------|
| June 10 |
| June 22 |
| July 4  |
| July 24 |
| Aug 5   |
| Aug 18  |
| Aug 31  |

|         |
|---------|
| June 2  |
| June 16 |
| June 30 |
| July 13 |
| July 28 |
| Aug 11  |
| Aug 25  |

France also calls at Bremerhaven on May 17, June 14, July 26 and August 23.

If you would like to go to America on one of the most luxurious ships in the world see your local travel agent today.

\*Half round-trip excursion fares, thrift season.

QE2/France

June 14, 1972

## Exports to Third World Peak; Russia Tops U.S.

By David R. ...  
The 1968-69 Cultural Revolution seems to have brought an increase in Chinese military aid abroad, amid growing African interest in Chinese arms. Japan too, with its expanding defense industry, may soon look for export markets.

The fastest rate of increase in military spending last year was in the Middle East, but Africa was in second place, and Libya's spending was especially rapid last year.

These points are made in "World Armaments and Disarmament"—the 1972 yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, an independent, internal body set up in 1966 to do research into problems of peace and conflict. This is SIPRI's third yearbook.

An accompanying note describes the buildup of stocks of weapons in Third World countries as one of the most disturbing features of the current world scene.

SIPRI says that while the greatest single threat to mankind is the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States—despite the May arms limitation agreement between them—a conflict elsewhere could be the spark of a general nuclear war.

### Leveling Off

World military spending generally appears to have leveled off after a rapid rise between 1965 and 1968, with Atlantic Alliance and Warsaw Pact countries accounting for more than four-fifths of all military spending.

According to the institute, the leveling is not necessarily a hopeful sign. The institute says such temporary plateaus have occurred before between periods of crisis, and there is evidence of the arms race going ahead rapidly in the field of improved military technology.

The study also says the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting offensive and defensive missile systems, signed during President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May, does not go far enough toward limiting the nuclear-arms race.

It warns that the spreading deployment of multiple warheads could stimulate the development of computer-controlled "launch-on-warning systems." This could mean that the decision to launch a nuclear holocaust would be taken by machines rather than men.

### \$1.5-Billion Exports

Discussing the increased supply of arms to developing countries, SIPRI says they received \$1.5 billion worth of supplies last year—the highest total ever recorded—reflecting increasing tension in various parts of the world.

Around 87 percent of the supplies came from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, it says.

Soviet supplies to Egypt and India and American supplies to Israel were responsible for a large increase in total major-weapon exports. But Iran, which receives its supplies from the West, has become the second-largest recipient of major weapons in the Middle East, coming after Egypt, the institute says.

Leaving Vietnam out of the figures, the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States as top Third World arms supplier in real-value terms, moving from about \$380 million in 1969 to \$660 million last year.

### U.S. Supplies Less

U.S. arms supplies in the same period dropped in value from \$580 million in 1969 to \$580 million last year, SIPRI says.

But the Americans remained in first place in the number of weapons supplied and number of recipient countries. Excluding Indochina, around 65 percent of U.S. supplies last year went to the Middle East, especially Israel and Iran, Taiwan and Thailand were also big recipients. U.S. arms exports to the Far East nearly doubled between 1970 and 1971.

British exports to the Third World last year amounted to \$170 million, including sales of ships and refurbished aircraft to several Latin American countries. The bulk went to the Middle East, especially Iran, where Britain and the United States have undertaken to modernize the armed forces.

France supplied even more arms to the Third World than Britain last year—\$200 million worth—and its armaments industry is now the third-biggest in the world.

South Africa took 20 percent of France's Third World exports last year, including submarines and helicopters, and was licensed to build Mirage planes. Tunisia, Libya and Zaire also received considerable numbers of French weapons.

## French Military Barred From Fiji

SUVA, Fiji, June 13 (AP)—Premier Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has notified the French government that Fiji will not allow French naval vessels and military aircraft to use harbor or airport facilities here during the forthcoming nuclear tests near Tahiti.

The Fiji premier sent a strongly worded protest to France over the planned tests, which he termed a danger to all Pacific Island peoples. He asked France to reconsider the testing plan, but added that it appeared certain that France intends to go through with the testing.

Therefore, he said, the Fiji government will not grant clearance during the testing for calls by any French aircraft which might be connected with tests.

## Bomb Found In Geneva as Shah Arrives

### A Second Alert Proves Groundless

GENEVA, June 13 (UPI)—Two bomb scares hit Geneva today as the Shah of Iran arrived for a 34-hour visit amid the tightest security precautions since the summit conference in 1953.

The first scare was genuine. A two-and-a-half pound explosive wrapped in a parcel was found in the grounds of the Palais des Nations, the United Nations European headquarters to be visited by the Shah tomorrow.

The Shah is scheduled to address the International Labor Conference, the parent body of the International Labor Organization.

The second scare turned out to be groundless. A suitcase had been left behind by a departing guest at the secluded Hotel Reserve, on the outskirts of Geneva, chosen as the best place for the Shah to stay, for safety reasons.

### Suspicious Suitcase

Police and the Shah's security guard were suspicious when the suitcase lay around unclaimed, but when they opened it behind a bombproof screen they found it contained only personal belongings.

UN security officials said security is the strictest in Geneva since the four-power summit meeting of 1955 between the heads of state of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

At least 300 police are patrolling the parks and woods around the Shah's hotel, they said, while a further 1,000 police patrolled



The Shah of Iran

streets along the route to be taken by the Shah.

There were 400 police collected in a downtown square as a straggling of youthful Marxists gathered for a demonstration against repression in Iran.

Demonstrations have been planned in Geneva and Zurich. Mock gallows were erected in Geneva last weekend and posters showing the imperial couple against a background of a body hanging on a gallows were plastered around the city.

Shortly after the visit was originally announced, the Geneva Socialist party issued a protest. The Communist party and the Geneva section of the League of Human Rights also protested to the government.

### World Alert Urged

Tonight, 300 policemen used tear gas to disperse a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators marching through Geneva shouting "Shah, murderer."

Outside the United Nations headquarters, two youths had themselves chained to a lamp post. Anti-Shah posters set up near them were quickly removed by police.

## Dayan Called the Real Target Of Trio That Shot Up Lydda

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters)—A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization today said that Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was the real target of the Japanese suicide squad which terrorized Lydda Airport last May 30.

Kamal Adwan, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, which includes the main Palestinian guerrilla groups, was speaking at the first press conference called by the movement outside an Arab country to explain the airport attack and its implications.

"We deeply regret the death of the Puerto Rican pilgrims, who were not our targets. We were aiming for Moshe Dayan, who was supposed to be there at that time. It was his habit to be there then and we had information along those lines," Mr. Adwan said.

The attack, during which more than 100 persons were killed or wounded, was legitimate because of Israeli actions against Palestinians and because of the justice of the Palestinian cause, he said.

He declined to give details of foreign volunteers in PLO ranks but said: "For the benefit of the French press here, I can tell you some of your countrymen are among our volunteers."

pol, the international police organization with headquarters in Paris, by Yasushi Tsukuda, a Japanese police security expert.

Mr. Tsukuda left Israel for Paris Sunday after taking part for more than a week in the interrogation of Kozo Okamoto, the only survivor of the three-man Japanese suicide squad which attacked Lydda Airport.

The Japanese Embassy here merely said that Mr. Tsukuda went to Paris, on his way home to Tokyo, to thank Interpol for its cooperation.

## BOAC Plane Searched At Rome in Bomb Hoax

ROME, June 13 (UPI)—A BOAC jet airliner made an emergency landing here today after a telephoned bomb threat in Cairo.

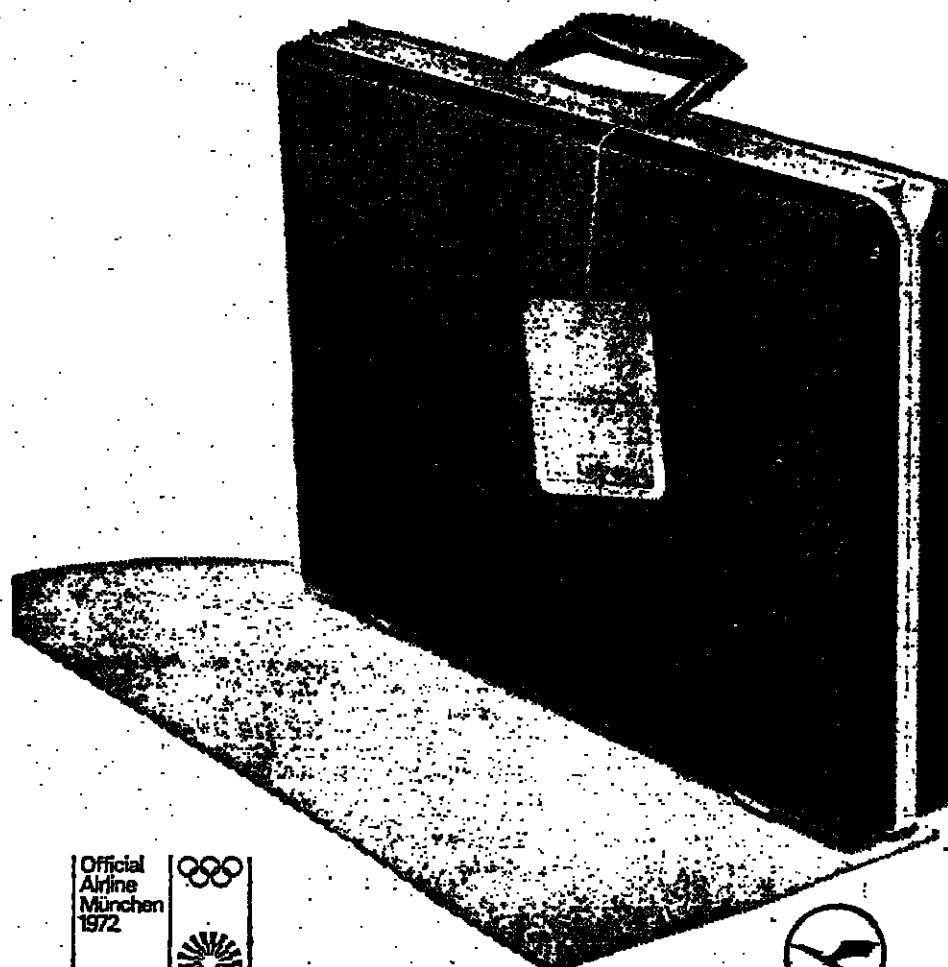
Following a two-hour search of the VC-10, police said that the threat appeared to be a hoax. The plane continued on to London.

Police searched Karima Mustafa Amin, 24, of Cairo, who was sitting in the seat where the anonymous caller told Cairo police there was a woman with a bomb strapped to her waist. No bomb was found on Miss Amin, nor anywhere on the plane.

## M.P.s Lose Silver

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The House of Commons catering committee says nearly 3,000 knives, forks and spoons engraved with the crest of the Commons have disappeared from the House dining room. The committee said it suspected visitors of taking the silverware as souvenirs.

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Maybe you have to visit 5 to 9 cities per year. Maybe around the world. Lufthansa offers 109 cities in 67 countries. And in Europe 3 to 10 daily connections between Germany and all major business centers. (Some people think we should be called Air Europa.) But best of all, we understand businessmen. After all, that's what we are, too. We keep track of trade fairs... can help you arrange meetings and conferences... maybe even put you in touch with the people you want to see. And if you're running short of cash, we'll be happy to accept your Diners Club Card or American Express Card. Of course, punctuality is the middle name of every German. It is part of our character. One businessman said Lufthansa is the greatest invention since sliced bread. Is that good?

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## 'The Ultimate Weapon'

The military component of foreign aid is again becoming a lightning rod for congressional discontent with major elements of President Nixon's foreign policy—particularly in South and Southeast Asia.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has slashed \$550 million from a \$2.25-billion military assistance request which the President has termed "vital" to successful implementation of the Nixon Doctrine. The committee has also written into this year's authorization bill, which is under debate in the Senate, a number of amendments designed to give Congress greater control over the uses to which military aid is put.

The fund cuts are relatively modest in view of the waste and misdirection that have characterized much of the military assistance program for years and especially in light of the President's own plea in his address to the Soviet people for restraint in the supply of arms to developing nations. The \$1.7 billion that has been authorized is actually \$250 million more than was appropriated for fiscal 1972, an increase that may well encourage further selective pruning on the floor or during the actual funding process.

More significant are amendments invoking what Sen. Case has described as "the ultimate weapon"—the congressional power of the purse—to attempt to assert some control over Executive actions. These include:

- Two amendments by Sen. Case requiring the President to submit certain Executive agreements to the Senate for approval,

specifically recent secret agreements with Portugal for a base in the Azores and with Bahrain for a base on the Persian Gulf.

- An amendment tightening a previous congressional ban on the use of funds to subsidize foreign troops fighting in Laos, a ban flagrantly circumvented by the administration.

- A \$275-million ceiling on military and economic assistance to Cambodia, a country cited by President Nixon as a "model" for the Nixon Doctrine although more than \$500 million in assistance there has resulted only in decreasing security for the Cambodians and their South Vietnamese neighbors.

The most potent and controversial amendment is Sen. Mansfield's new proposal for complete and unconditional withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam by Aug. 31 and for a cutoff in funds for all U.S. combat operations in Indochina once North Vietnam releases American war prisoners and agrees to a cease-fire with American troops. Unless the President can soon present some persuasive new opening toward peace, Congress may at last be moved to invoke "the ultimate weapon" to bring American involvement in this long and costly conflict to an end.

In any event, the military assistance program which has been a major instrument for Executive extension of U.S. commitments abroad is certainly an appropriate vehicle for congressional efforts to reassert constitutional checks over foreign policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Peace Investment

A State Department order to U.S. Missions to the United Nations and affiliated agencies to seek to hold the line on spending in the world organization "for the next several years" runs contrary to the recommendations of a presidential commission and to the interest of the United States in developing more effective international institutions.

The Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, recommended last year that this country seek "over a period of years" to reduce its contributions to the regular assessed budget to 25 percent, from a current level of 31.52 percent. But the commission specified that such reductions should be offset by increases in American voluntary contributions to UN affiliates. It said nothing about attempting to stifle the overall growth of international institutions and in fact urged that the United States "affirm its intention to maintain and increase its total contributions."

The importance of creating areas of international cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, in the interests of peace has been stressed by President Nixon repeatedly. Bilateral cooperation between the two superpowers alone cannot insure peace in the multipolar world of the 1970s. In his State

of the World message last February, the President observed: "The end of bipolarity requires that the structure [of peace] must be built with the resources and concepts of many nations—for only when nations participate in creating an international system do they contribute to its vitality and accept its validity."

This structure of peace is being built—slowly, painfully and imperfectly—through U.S. cooperation with other nations in the expanding UN system. International institutions have not yet begun to reach the size and scope required to meet the needs of an increasingly interdependent world. To place an arbitrary ceiling on UN growth at this time is false economy, a renunciation of Mr. Nixon's wisely stated objective.

The total expenses of the world organization last year amounted to only slightly more than \$1 billion, a fraction of this year's incremental cost of the Vietnam war. The U.S. share was only \$341.1 million, less than the administration's current request for military and economic aid to Cambodia. The cost of just one of the President's proposed new joint ventures with the Russians, the space docking project, has been estimated at \$250 million. Surely this country could afford to invest some fraction of that amount to help further the essential structure of world peace at the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Rise of McGovern

Sen. George McGovern has won the devoted allegiance of a substantial segment of the Democratic party but he has yet to win the trust of the party as a whole. He is still some way from standing a chance of attracting the amount of national support necessary to become the next President of the United States.

His rapid rise to prominence in the past few months has given him a certain stature and his campaign managers' obvious professional excellence has enabled him to win some useful victories in the primaries. But the road to the White House is a hazardous one.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### U.S. and Price of Gold

Gold has not finished going up. Who is buying gold? Orders this time come exclusively from big speculators. Why do they purchase gold? For the simple reason that these speculators are convinced that the price rise is bound to continue. Rumors that have spread in London in recent days concerning a possible change in the monetary policy of Washington that might be decided by George Shultz, John Connally's successor at the Treasury, could only encourage the buyers.

The latter believe that, to restore dollar convertibility, the American administration will sooner or later have to become resigned to doubling the price for monetary gold. The American government has reacted by

issuing a blunt communiqué. Speculators, Washington says, are indulging in wishful thinking. "The demonstrated sensitivity of the gold market to self-generated and self-serving rumors simply provides further evidence of the need to build a monetary system not dependent on that commodity."

Yet this declaration is unlikely to calm down the market's fever. Speculators do not believe in a demonetization of gold any more than many European experts.

—From France Soir (Paris).

### Vietnam Campaign Ending?

The evidence accumulating from the battlefield in Vietnam suggests that the campaign begun in the last days of March is now coming to an end. However the military balance sheet is drawn up as between the North and South Vietnamese forces, there is no doubt that ferocious American bombing and the use of advanced weapons against North Vietnamese tanks and artillery have gone a long way to nullify the advantage that these weapons promised in the first weeks of the assault.

For this reason the Northern troops have probably been the greater sufferers during two months when Vietnamese casualties have been greater than at any time in this war. Those in Hanoi who doubted the necessity of this size of assault at this time will be the more ready to get on with an inquest into what benefit the campaign has brought.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1897

PARIS—An attempt on the life of the President of the Republic was made yesterday. It was not a very serious attempt and Mr. Félix Faure was not alarmed by it. As the presidential equipage passed near the Grande Cascade, in the Bois de Boulogne, a small tube bomb exploded in a thicket and a light smoke was seen. The explosion occurred 100 yards from the President, however, and he calmly continued to Longchamp. Evidence discovered on the spot tends to show the outrage was premeditated by certain members of the Anarchist fraternity.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1922

PARIS—News of Soviet doings show Trotsky in the role of a modernized Peter the Hermit, preaching to the famished stricken mob and the Red Army, which sees itself also starving in the future, a bread crusade against Western Europe. In a fresh proclamation to the Red Army, the People's Commissar for War declares that Russia can not be fed with the flour sent from America and that the Russians must go and fetch what they require. "The million-strong Red Army," he declares, "is to form the advance guard of the Host of Famished Russians, which is making ready to overrun the West of Europe."



## Double Genocide Tearing Burundi Apart

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kigali, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the first of two articles.

**BUJUMBURA, Burundi.**—Terrified by yet another bloody uprising against their 500-year-old domination, the minority Tutsi rulers of Burundi are systematically killing the elite of their former Hutu serfs in what can only be termed genocide. Official Burundi government and impartial estimates alike claim that as many as 100,000 people have been killed in the six weeks since Hutu elites invaded this poor, small mountain nation located in Central Africa between Tanzania and Zaire, the former Belgian Congo.

But such are the difficulties in collecting reliable information in Burundi that the death toll may be considerably higher in the combination Hutu uprising and Tutsi repression in reaction.

By all accounts, the orgy of killing was set off by the invaders' determination to murder all the Hutus, who make up 15 percent of Burundi's estimated 3.5 million inhabitants. Their plan reportedly then called for the establishment of a purely Hutu regime.

### Repression

The continuing repression is seemingly dictated by the Tutsi's equal determination to cow Hutu peasants into submission and wipe out the educated Hutu elite in order to ensure Tutsi domination for the foreseeable future.

What has been called an attempt at "double genocide" has few parallels in the post-independence annals of Africa. Even such African tragedies as the Congo turmoil of the early and mid-60s, the Biafran rebellion and the recently concluded Sudanese civil war do not match what has happened here.

Outwardly impervious to international criticism, including that from the Belgian government and Pope Paul VI, Burundi President Michel Micombero shows little inclination or ability to stop the killing.

Western embassies are reluctant to talk, for fear of jeopardizing the security of their nationals. (There are some 6,000 foreigners in Burundi, half of them Belgians.) Only occasional passes have been issued to diplomats for travel outside the capital since the violence began.

To date the Organization of African Unity, the continent's regional grouping, has refused to investigate the Burundi situation, apparently on the ground that since action would violate its charter forbidding interference in a member state's internal affairs.

### Too Late?

At this point, such a move might prove to be too late anyway. The repression has reached down through the ranks of the educated Hutu to such an extent that only a thousand or so secondary school students still survive.

In an informal conversation with visiting reporters, President Micombero alluded to the lasting effects of the civil war by quoting—if only to disagree with—an unidentified missionary who told him "80 years of evangelization has been washed down the drain."

Similarly, a longtime foreign resident lamented that the violence had "canceled out everything that has been accomplished" since Burundi gained its independence in 1962 after some 50 years of first German and then Belgian colonial tutelage. Now, he added, "We have to start from square one."

Such is the Burundi genius for intrigue that some diplomatic observers are convinced that the government, which has conceded prior knowledge of the Hutu invasion, allowed the rebels to make their move from bases in Tanzania April 29 in the hope that they would be crushed and that the invasion would justify subsequent repression.

Officials from the 31-year-old president on down have admitted

that the approximate date of the attack was known in advance.

The president, who sports an elegant mustache and beard, dissolved his government just hours before the attack, and his decision to do so has been interpreted less charitably than his own explanation that he was guided by "divine providence."

### Take to Boats

The morning preceding the invasion, Congolese in Burundi living along the rich plain bordering Lake Tanganyika, between Burundi and Zaire, took to their boats and headed for safety on the Zaire side.

(Burundi ambassador to the United Nations, Nsamenang Terence, at a press conference in New York June 1, said that an attacking force of some 8,000 crossed Lake Tanganyika and entered Burundi. He said that 3,000 Burundese constituting their "fifth column" joined with the invading force inside the country.)

Once the attack began on the evening of April 29, the rebels surprised in violence even the followers of the late Pierre Mulele, the Peking-trained Congolese rebel who led the successful rebellion in Kivu Province in 1964 and whose tactics inspired the Hutu uprising here.

High on Indian hemp, protected by witch doctors' talismans, anywhere from 3,000 to 25,000 rebels moved out of their bases in the dense forests on the Tanzanian border and went on a rampage. They chanted "Mal Mulele," the magic Swahili words for the famous Mulele water which was supposed to dis-

solve the government troops' bullets.

The attacks centered on the south, northeast and Bujumbura, a city of 70,000. The rebels jumped the gun in the capital by refusing to pay for gasoline for Molotov cocktails at a downtown filling station, chopping off the attendants' fingers and thus raising the alarm two hours before operations were to begin.

In the northeast, the attackers were quickly repulsed. But in the southern province of Bururi, they struck with great effectiveness, seeking out their victims with lists of names and addresses. Trucks found on captured rebels harangued them to kill Tutsi men, women and children and even disembowel pregnant Tutsi women to ensure that no Tutsi foetus would survive.

A French journalist who interviewed the widow of a Tutsi gendarme captain was told that her three children were beheaded by machetes before her eyes, her husband dismembered and the children's heads stuffed in his stomach while she was repeatedly raped and left for dead.

President Micombero recounted that captured documents spoke of plans for a rebel victory parade in Bujumbura on May 19 during which he, as the last surviving Tutsi, was to be killed.

Although the government so far has failed to produce the documentary evidence no responsible observer, Burundi or foreign, seriously doubts the government case linking the invasion to a secret Hutu society said to have been formed in 1970 to provide funds to train the rebels.

Monthly contributions varied between 100 Burundi francs (about \$20 for a poor Hutu to \$400 for a rich businessman). The government contends—once again without producing evidence—that thousands of names were on the society's lists, including many prominent Hutus in government and private life.

Bernard Buidjira, Tutsi vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Bururi in the south, quoted an eyewitness who saw Alois Barakanga, a Hutu graduate of the University of Arizona and vice-director of the government's Economics Ministry, at the lakeside mission at Mingo exhorting the rebels to continue their devastation.

### Some Not Drugged

According to other testimony, other Hutu leaders who were in the vanguard of the southern attack, although, unlike their troops, they were not drugged. Some of the rebel military leaders wore blood-daubed enamel dishpans as helmets.

Although President Micombero accused Gaston Soumialot and Martin Kasongo of being in Burundi during the attack, no one else has corroborated the presence of these two former leaders of the 1964 Simba uprising in the Eastern Congo. All the rebels captured spoke the Burundi language, Kinyarwanda, indicating that foreign intervention was probably limited to adapting techniques perfected in the Congo.

A major variation on the Simba rebellion, however, was the strict order given to avoid harming whites.

## Peace Porridge Lukewarm

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—As the intensity of Vietnam fighting shows some signs of diminishing, there are indications that a serious negotiation may soon resume.

For the first time Hanoi seems to have abandoned hope of forcing the United States to retreat ignominiously in the wake of disaster while Saigon has subtly hinted at concessions it was never previously prepared to consider. Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the talks which have been on ice here since May 4, has been in Hanoi where he received "new directives" Saturday at a meeting of his government.

Le Duc Tho, his usual contact with secret American negotiators like Kissinger, has implied that both overt and covert parleys could resume. Pham Van Dong, Hanoi's prime minister, has publicly stated he is ready to allow the United States an "honorable outcome" if it insures the "national rights" for which North Vietnam is fighting.

On the other side, Ambassador William Porter, chief U.S. negotiator, returned this week after an extended absence. At the same time Tran Van Lam, Saigon's foreign minister, was quoted by an English newspaper as prepared to cede the provincial capital of Quang Tri, captured this spring by the Communists, in exchange for a guaranteed ceasefire. Saigon subsequently took pains to deny this statement.

What is obviously in the air is another attempt to find the basis for compromise. For at least two years the French have been suggesting a formula that would produce a tripartite regime in Saigon: one-third right, one-third center, one-third Communist. This is what Le Duc Tho had in mind May 10 when he said in Paris: "What we want is the establishment of a three-segment government of national concord."

This is tricky business and both less simple and more vital than it sounds. To begin with, the Communist side detests the kind of presidential regime with a strong executive that now rules in Saigon.

Hanoi hopes to supplant this with what Europeans call a parliamentary regime, allowing the well-organized Communist party to disintegrate the southern government, place its men in key positions and ultimately take over.

Secondly, there is the matter of how President Thieu would be ousted from power. He has offered to step down after an armistice and before free elections. Certainly the United States, which had one disastrous experience with imperialist policies—when it gave the nod to overthrow Ngo Dinh Diem (ending in his murder)—is not going to try and ditch Thieu. Apart from the immorality implied, he is the single man who can hold South Vietnam together during its present travail.

The French advocate a "hands-off" U.S. position which is easier to recommend than to apply in the midst of war. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of political rethinking in Hanoi, in Saigon and among Vietnamese émigré circles here.

One idea intermittently dis-

cussed is acceptance—after a cease-fire of all South Vietnamese Communists except known militants in an officially tolerated left-wing party similar to the EDA fellow-traveler party in Greece prior to that country's 1967 military coup. The United States has even pondered whether there are ways of developing a peace formula bringing in some international supervisory body for elections.

But there can be no cynical paper accord like that signed in 1953 between the Netherlands and Indonesia to end their quarrel over West Irian. That became but a device for a staged hand-over.

All one can say right now is that sufficient new pressures have been generated to inspire a new search for solution. Gen. Giap's offensive in the South has not only been halted but has cost enormous casualties while the combination of an American naval blockade plus massive bombing has seriously shaken North Vietnam's economy and long-term war-making ability.

Moreover there is no doubt of a continued widespread popular yearning for peace in the area of Saigon's writ. There are whispers that Moscow, in the wake of the blockade and Nixon's visit, is at last diplomatically active on the issue. Finally there is the matter of the U.S. presidential elections. No candidate wants to run on anything resembling a jingo platform and as Aristotle said, politics and ethics are inseparable.

Essentially, in other words, it is too late for a Stop McGovern effort. Even if it succeeded, would drive the McGovern camp into a position of such a tactical necessity that the Democratic party would probably suffer far more than from accepting Sen. McGovern, with his roiling edges planned away by a moderate platform and run mate.

## Campaign To Stop McGovern

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Stop McGovern movement has taken shape inside the Democratic party and, like every else political this year, it is out to be remarkably weak, consists of some beaten gear looking for an army of poster defectors.

Because Sen. McGovern is so self so vulnerable, even that his combination against him, not be entirely discouraged. It can succeed only at the cost of provoking a truly disastrous inside the Democratic party.

The point man in the Stop McGovern movement is Cong. man Wilbur Mills of Arkansas as chairman of the House War and Military Committee. He sits at the center of one of country's rare networks for political communication.

He has good ties to congressional leaders, to most of major governors and mayors, business and labor, to the Democratic National Committee and the national press. He has using them energetically to barriers against McGovern.

Mills played a hand in saving Sen. Edmund Muskie to throw in with Sen. McGovern after the California primary, tried to stimulate a Kennedy candidacy by inducing on "State Street" that he himself would be interested in running for President if Sen. Edward Kennedy ran for the top spot.

He has spread disparaging marks about the McGovern program and candidacy, stress particularly the devastating effect the senator's welfare proposals would have on Democratic candidates running in the South. He has also offered up a scenario of the Miami convention which, like this:

First, ballot—McGovern is not does not win; second ballot—McGovern drops, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey comes up; third ballot—Humphrey and McGovern fall; fourth ballot—the name short comes up for grabs and Kennedy, Muskie, Mills, him and perhaps some outsider.

On behalf of his own candidate Mr. Mills has been assiduously courting delegates now pledged other candidates, especially 300 or so lined up for Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Mills went out to see the governor in the hospital in Maryland the other day, came back with the report Mr. Wallace did not look well.

One shot in this barrage is his home, The McGovern farm is way out and not only welfare. The tax position is necessarily provocative, and defense position seems positively dangerous. If the star does not modify and these positions in the platform hearings, the McGovern campaign is a debacle for the Democratic party and many of its delegates.

Apart from the hit on the McGovern program, however, Mr. Mills drive is one more note of a fact of Washington life, especially painful for those who have admired the congressman from Arkansas. The fact is that even the most cautious Washington leaders' sense of proportion has been bitten by the presidential hog.

Technically, to be sure, there are enough delegates uncommitted and pledged to other candidates to head off McGovern. The McGovern support is so not wavering.

A very large bloc of delegates is pledged to Gov. Wallace. Other large bloc comes from his votes for Hubert Humphrey. Putting those diverse strands together would take an act of extraordinary leadership.

But the leaders are not Mr. Mills, for all his skill as judgment as a legislator, is of of inspiring popularity. Muskie has been badly beaten the primaries. Sen. Kennedy did not want to run this year.

Moreover, by what right would they take home nomination away from Sen. McGovern? The senator from South Dakota entered the campaign from a very poor position showing of 5 percent or under the polls. He played by the rules that everybody else play. He scored impressive victories the West and in the West. Even in some parts of the South he is now within a couple of points of the nomination.

And it cannot fairly be denied by just a snatching of fingers. Essentially, in other words, it is too late for a Stop McGovern effort. Even if it succeeded, would drive the McGovern camp into a position of such a tactical necessity that the Democratic party would probably suffer far more than from accepting Sen. McGovern, with his roiling edges planned away by a moderate platform and run mate.



# DR-Churchill Exchanges Revealed: Sparring Is Portrayed

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK (UPI)—The John D. Rockefeller Library, N.Y., has the declassification of the wartime correspondence between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, providing new insight into one of the great and political relationships of the Western world.

The correspondence amounts to a daily record of the and setbacks the American and British leaders experienced in the tactical struggle to drive the Axis powers from 1942.

Material for historians is being made available in 1,700 documents, 1,000 pages and running code messages to the military and political leaders of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and a postwar world of economic recovery.

Along with the study of the correspondence, the research wing of the Library, established as a major part of the project, has appeared in the form of a book, "The Churchill Papers," which contains some of the most important and policy papers have been published.

During the war, there are hitherto unpublished letters from the President and Churchill, and the evolution of many of the decisions.

## Differences

The declassification of the documents, interviews with historians, and the making of a show above the differences between Churchill and the President, more numerous and more generally known.

Some of the material in the book, published by the State Department, is known as "Foreign Relations of the United States," and Churchill's celebrated six-volume "The Second World War."

Churchill asserted in his memoirs that his trip to the United States in 1944, had "the fullest approval and good-will of the President, the contain a number of letters to the contrary."

But back as November, 1944, the President had made a presentation to Churchill, need "to bring Amer-

TO: FORMER NAVAL PERSON

FROM: THE PRESIDENT

#194

REPLYING TO YOUR 163 I AM MAKING RADIO DISC IMMEDIATELY, and incidentally while your French phrase is better than mine, my accent is most alluring

ROOSEVELT

OCTOBER 9, 1942

*Roanoke*

The telegram to Winston Churchill answered request for speech, recorded in French, to be broadcast before invasion of North Africa. Cable below dealt with aid to Russians.

SUPPLY THEM AND TO SET UP AN AIR FORCE TO FIGHT WITH THEM. I want to be able to say to the States that we have carried out our obligations with hundred percent

ROOSEVELT

Iran troops home" from Europe soon after the war's end, a decision many historians say Roosevelt made unexpectedly at the Yalta conference three months later, to the consternation of the British delegation.

In the briefing book for the Yalta conference Roosevelt took with him a tough-voiced State Department memorandum opposing Britain's plan to link Western Europe with the Commonwealth. It also contained a map indicating his intention to seek concessions from Stalin for a more favorable settlement of Poland's frontiers. The map differs from the one published in 1955 by the State Department, which called its version the one that had been appended to the briefing book.

Official minutes of the President's meeting with Ibn Saud, king of Saudi Arabia, immediately after the Yalta conference conflict with published versions suggesting that Roosevelt asked the monarch to admit more Jews to Palestine. Instead, Roosevelt

is represented as agreeing that survivors of the Nazi holocaust might be resettled in the lands from which they were driven, particularly Poland.

## Skills Displayed

The letters and cablegrams, which saw the two giants of the British-American alliance use their renowned rhetorical and diplomatic skills to press their views, are contained in a dozen silver-lined cardboard boxes marked "Map Room Papers," named for the wartime communications center in the White House.

Some 800 Roosevelt messages to Churchill were declassified late in December by the National Archives, the federal agency that administers the presidential libraries. Following clearance from the British government, the Churchill material, totaling some 900 documents, was opened to researchers on May 7.

"We now have available to

authorized scholars the complete record of one of the most fascinating dialogues in recent world history," said William G. Stewart, deputy director of the library, who has supervised the declassification. "Many of the papers were published before, but the important thing is that they are now available in their entirety, filling all the gaps that were left."

The material spans the turbulent years from Sept. 11, 1939, a week after Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland, to April 11, 1945, the day before Roosevelt's death. The papers spell out the ambiguity displayed by Churchill and Roosevelt, themselves troubled by deep-seated policy differences, toward seeking a unified approach in their dealings with the Soviet Union.

In October, 1943, a month before the Big Three meeting at Tehran, the prime minister warned the President that he did not think they ought to meet Stalin "without being agreed about

Anglo-American operations as such."

Yet a year earlier Churchill obtained an invitation to Moscow—the kind of exercise in bilateral diplomacy he was to repeat in October, 1944, when he sought to draw out Stalin on the extent of Soviet territorial ambitions and a possible agreement on "spheres of influence" in the Balkan area.

## Second Meeting

The second meeting, coming in the midst of Roosevelt's fourth election campaign, aroused a furor at the White House, where Churchill's request that W. Averell Harriman, United States ambassador in Moscow, attend the meeting as an observer, was seen as an attempt to create the impression that the prime minister had been authorized to speak for the President.

Either secret documents in the archives show that a two-paragraph message drafted by Adm. William D. Leahy, chief of

staff to the President, a note instructing the ambassador to attend but to confine himself to a "listening" role, was canceled by Harry Hopkins, the President's personal aide. It was replaced by a much longer message to Stalin pointedly dissociating the United States from any decisions reached at the bilateral talks.

In an accompanying message to Ambassador Harriman, the President aired his annoyance with Churchill's move.

"I can tell you quite frankly, but for you only and not to be communicated under any circumstances to the British or the Russians, that I would very much have preferred to have the next conference between the three of us for the very reasons that I have stated to the marshal."

Simultaneously, the President sent Churchill an icy cable saying that he had instructed the ambassador "to stand by and to participate as my observer," although the envoy "will not be in a position to commit the United

States—I could not permit anyone to commit me in advance."

In his memoirs Churchill interpreted this message as offering him the President's "fullest assurances of approval and goodwill."

On the question of troop withdrawal, Churchill wrote in "Triumph and Tragedy," the last volume of the memoirs, that at the opening session of the Yalta conference on Feb. 4, 1945, the President made "a momentous statement" that the United States "would take all reasonable steps to preserve peace, but not at the expense of keeping a large army in Europe."

The subsequent view of many historians was that Churchill had been taken by surprise, that British-American bargaining vis-a-vis Stalin was weakened and that the rearming of France had suddenly become essential to help Britain in the occupation of Germany.

For example, in her 1970 "Yalta," Prof. Diane Shaver Clemens wrote: "Surprised at this admis-

sion, the prime minister's insistence that France be included in providing an occupation force for Germany became even greater."

Yet the newly opened archives disclose a number of documents showing that Churchill had been advised of the President's position shortly after the prime minister's early in November, 1944, suggested that the United States help arm eight French divisions. On Nov. 18 Roosevelt explained that he lacked the constitutional authority as well as the transportation needed to carry out such a plan, adding: "You know, of course, that after Germany's collapse I must bring American troops home as rapidly as transportation problems will permit."

That Roosevelt had studied the question in great detail with his advisers was indicated by a memorandum written by Adm. Leahy found attached to the message. It gave the main points of the President's reply.

## British Ideas

Another set of hitherto unpublished documents—dealing mainly with such areas of British-U.S. differences as plans for Western Europe and the Palestine question—were found among the papers the President brought back from Yalta.

The U.S. objections to the British plan for a Western European bloc were set forth in a 10-page State Department memorandum contained in the briefing book. It also included a transcript of a secret exchange on the subject between the department, the British Foreign Office and the Soviet foreign minister, Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The British plan, characterized as a hedge against the possible failure of a postwar international security organization, was designed to draw the nations of Western Europe into a closer military and economic association with the British Commonwealth. To counter Moscow's objections that the plan sought to establish a cordon against the Soviet Union, Britain maintained that it was actually directed against Germany.

The State Department paper said in its recommendations: "The paramount need is to promote understanding between Great Britain and Russia. It is recommended that no support be given to the plan at this time, or to any proposal which would encourage the division of Europe into regional blocs."

The memorandum was deleted in 1955 when the State Department published the Yalta papers, which contained many other sections of the briefing book.



Roosevelt and Churchill at a secret meeting at sea in August of 1941.

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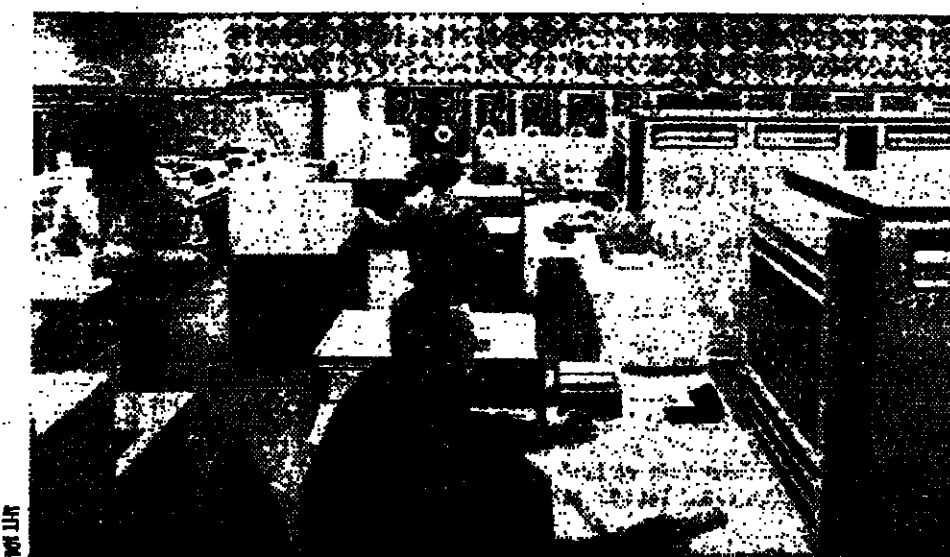
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## U.S. Charges Transformer Dumping

The U.S. Treasury has found that manufacturers in five countries are selling large power transformers at less than fair value in the United States. Special dumping penalties now will be assessed on the large power transformers from Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. In the two-year period from January 1970, the imports were valued at \$2 million from France, \$1.2 million from Italy, \$4.4 million from Japan, \$2.4 million from Switzerland and \$1.8 million from the United Kingdom.

## Daimler-Benz Sees Sales Increase

Daimler-Benz expects 1972 sales to rise 10 to 12 percent but that great efforts will be required to match 1971 earnings, which were reduced from 1970. Chairman Johannes Zehn, while not making any concrete profit projection for the West German auto company, said the parent company expects sales to rise to nearly 11 billion Deutsche marks from 9.7 billion DM in 1971. He refrained, however, from projecting sales of the worldwide group. For 1971, Daimler-Benz reported parent net profit of 208.5 million DM, down from 248 million DM in 1970. Consolidated profit of the domestic group dropped to 204 million DM from 241.7 million DM.

## Cartel Extension Sought in Japan

Japan's eight largest crude steel producers, who account for 82 percent of Japan's output, and the country's six major stainless steel makers

have applied to the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) for nine-month extensions of their respective anti-recession cartel arrangements. Both cartels were originally approved late last year, and both expire at the end of June. The steel companies contend that, although the cartels have been instrumental in regulating production in such a way that price increases could be carried out, the financial situation of the steel industry is still severe, justifying a continuation of market-propping activities. The FTC is expected to approve the extension requests, but most likely only to the end of the calendar year rather than to March 31, 1973, the end of Japan's current fiscal year, as requested by the steel-makers.

## Grand Met Proposes Scrip Issue

Grand Metropolitan Hotels is proposing a 1-for-4 scrip issue and announced that pre-tax profit for the half-year ended March 31 rose 43 percent to \$12.34 million from the year-earlier period. Net profit rose 48.6 percent to \$7.4 million. Grand Metropolitan, which is attempting to take over Watney Mann with a \$240 million merger bid, said results since March indicate that profit for the second half will show a further increase over the corresponding period last year. The company will decide by Friday whether to raise its offer for Watney Mann. The City Takeover Panel has ruled that July 4 is the deadline for Grand Met to close its existing offer or any new offer for Watney.

## Japanese to Protest U.S. Inquiry Into Trade Subsidies

TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government plans to lodge a formal protest against a countervailing duty investigation being carried out by the U.S. Treasury concerning imports of Japanese electronic products. Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Nobuhiko Ushio, Japan's ambassador to Washington, would be instructed today to deliver the protest.

The Treasury is investigating whether Japanese makers or exporters of consumer electronic equipment and certain components used in the manufacture of such goods received direct or indirect government subsidies encouraging the U.S. sale of these products. If illegal subsidies are found, Washington could impose countervailing duties on the products.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of the dollar on the major international exchanges, June 13, 1972.

|                   | Today       | Previous    |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sw. fr. (per \$1) | 2.5675      | 2.5670      |
| Belg. fr. (A1)    | 43.53-38    | 43.50-33    |
| Belg. fr. (B)     | 43.53-38    | 43.50-33    |
| Deutsche mark     | 3.183       | 3.1877      |
| Danish krona      | 6.8125-33   | 6.8105-28   |
| Ecudo             | 39.90-38    | 39.90-27    |
| Fr. fr. (A2)      | 4.9415-4428 | 4.9415-4428 |
| Fr. fr. (B)       | 5.000-13    | 5.0010-1025 |
| Quintal           | 2.154-54    | 2.1515-23   |
| Swedish krona     | 4.90        | 4.90        |
| Lira              | 578.20-40   | 578.85-30   |
| Peseta            | 64.908-613  | 64.908-365  |
| Schilling         | 23.03-05    | 23.05-07    |
| Sw. krona         | 4.7605-15   | 4.7600-10   |
| Swiss franc       | 2.5220-22   | 2.5220-22   |
| Yen               | 304.10      | 304.40      |

At: Fria. B: Commercial.

## U.S. Has Way, Gets Link on Money-Trade

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—A dispute between the United States and France over the role of trade in monetary reform negotiations appeared today to be close to settlement following disclosure by conference sources at a meeting of Group of 10 deputies today that France had bowed to U.S. pressure.

The United States lost the battle when it tried to link monetary and trade issues in the forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But then Washington insisted that there be a recognized link in the terms of reference for creating a special unit within the International Monetary Fund to carry out the negotiations.

Rinaldo Ossola, chairman of the deputies of the Group of 10 (high monetary officials from the major non-Communist countries), told newsmen today he now expected the IMF unit to get its mandate around the end of July.

Other sources said the dispute was being resolved by concessions from the French, who had objected to a draft mandate stating simply that trade and investment had an important impact on the functioning of the monetary system.

The French were against establishing formal links because of fears that the United States intended to extract trade concessions from Europe as the price for restoring dollar convertibility. France argued in recent OECD talks, where Washington made a big push to establish the link, that even mere recognition that trade and monetary matters were related would prejudice the negotiations.

France won the day, but then the United States began turning up the pressure. What might appear to be a minor procedural point actually has major implications. The United States has taken the position that trading rules written two years after World War II discriminate against the United States. In the new negotiations it wants the rules changed.

One of the major points stressed by U.S. officials is that countries or blocs of countries should not impose the cost of their social programs (farmer support, for instance) on other nations through tariffs and other trade restrictive measures.

## Iraq Assures France on Its Supply of Oil Aims at Separate Pact To Woo French Firm

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—Iraq has assured France of continued supplies of petroleum in the hectic diplomacy now under way over nationalization of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC), informants said today.

The apparent motive is to conclude a separate agreement with France's 30 percent state-owned Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP) and encourage it to break out of the U.S.-dominated club of giant oil companies which controls three-quarters of the non-Communist world's oil production (North America excluded).

IPC is owned by CFP, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mobil Oil, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell, Petroleum and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

The Iraqi offer came to light as Saddam Hussein, 35-year-old vice-president of the Iraq Revolutionary Council, was due to arrive here tomorrow to discuss with President Georges Pompidou not simply petroleum matters but, as one Iraqi source put it, "policy and strategy in future relations between the two countries."

At the same time, petroleum officials from the United States, Britain, Japan, Canada, Sweden, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and the EEC Executive Commission met here in a restricted session to discuss strategy in face of the Iraqi crisis.

Informants said there was a pronounced effort by all the delegates at the oil committee meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to play down the affair.

Until previous Middle East nationalizations, no concerted Western action is being planned, informants said after the meeting.

The French are telling their partners that while they still hold to Western solidarity, they believe their generally pro-Arab policies put them in an especially good position to work out an arrangement satisfactory to both Iraq and the oil companies.

"If the French can play a role that brings about a satisfactory agreement, jolly good," said Angus Beckett, a high U.K. petroleum official in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Most specialists here think it is doubtful, at least for the moment, that the French will break out of the international consortium. There are risks involved, many of which is France's minority participation with the consortium in other oil producing concessions, notably in Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Oman.

Iraq has not yet announced what it will pay for the nationalized properties, which have been assessed by a CFP spokesman at around \$250 million.

"There is bound to be a wide difference of views on this, mainly because of the refusal of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (composed of 11 major producing countries in the Middle East, Africa and South America) to consider oil in the ground as an asset requiring compensation in the negotiations over what is nationalized participation."

OPEC members want 20 percent ownership of the oil companies inside their frontiers and eventually 51 percent. OPEC and the companies are far apart over what should be paid for the 20 percent. These negotiations are coming to a head while the IPC compensation issue smolders.

The main bargaining chip of the companies is that they can provide the markets and the hard cash for the oil, which for several reasons including a warmer than usual winter in Europe, is now in oversupply.

## Prices on Wall Street Inch Higher

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—The generally flat trend on the New York Stock Exchange offered a study in contrasts today, while the Dow Jones Industrial average gained a token 1.88 to 938.29.

International oil, gold and an assortment of glamour issues moved higher, as the trading pace on the Big Board picked up slightly to 15.71 million shares from yesterday's 13.39 million. American Telephone slipped 1/4

## Early Dow Loss Becomes a Gain

to 43, its lowest price of 1972. A factor in this week's softness was the revocation by the California Supreme Court of a \$143 million annual rate increase granted one year ago to Pacific Telephone, 90 percent-owned by AT&T.

Pacific Telephone eased 1/8 to 16 3/4, equaling its 1972 low. General Motors, which equaled

its 1972 low of 73 3/8 only last week, continued to regain ground rising 1 1/2 to 75 3/8. American Can dipped 3/8 to 28 1/8 after selling at 28, its lowest price in two decades. The container company, afflicted by a variety of problems, saw its profits slide last year and also has reported lower first-quarter earnings.

Oil issues continued to benefit from some encouraging industry remarks appearing in Barron's. Gaining one point or more were Standard Oil of New Jersey, California and Indiana.

But Superior Oil slumped 10 to 244 after losing 5 3/4 yesterday. Analysts attributed this decline to indications that its Canadian Superior Oil may show lower 1972 earnings.

Gold stocks moved higher as speculators drove up the price of bullion in European markets. But profit taking appeared before the final bell. Dome Mines, the best gainer, rose 1 1/4 to 78.

The utility group slipped to its lowest level of the year on both the Standard & Poor's and the Dow Jones averages. Problems confronting the industry include heavy financing needs, ecology and regulation.

The shattering glamour came to life during the afternoon, producing a mild rally. Some observers attributed the turnaround to reports that the North Vietnamese had called for a resumption of the Paris peace talks.

IBM rose 5 to 392 3/4. Texas Instruments spurred 5 5/8 to 158 1/8. ASA Services rose 3 5/8 to 184 1/8. Winnebago boomed 6 to 49 5/8.

Curtis-Wright, a current speculative favorite because of its holding North American rights to the Wankel engine, rose 5 1/4 to 45 7/8, while the "A" shares climbed 5 1/4 to 55 1/2.

A little strength was also shown in the over-the-counter market, where the NASDAQ index closed at 140.48, up 0.40.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed mixed in slow trading. The index closed at 27.45, up 0.02. Volume fell to 3.35 million shares from 3.5 million yesterday.

American Israeli again was the most active issue, closing at 13 1/4, up 1/4.

STP, the second most active, closed at 30 1/2, up 3/8. The firm's president said the company's recovery is under way after its primary oil-treatment product was set back by criticism last year.

**Japanese Tool Orders**  
TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Major Japanese machine-tool manufacturers received orders totaling 10.27 billion yen, about \$33 million, in April, down 14 percent from March, but up 9 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Machine-Tool Builders Association said today. Unfilled orders totaled 73.83 billion yen in April, unchanged from March, but down 40 percent from the like 1971 month.

## SEC Sues Over Enforcing Swiss Bank Secrecy Law

By Robert J. Cole

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (NYT).—A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled today that the Swiss secrecy law, but was ordered to do so by the district court which maintained that "the business of the United States of America and the domestic policy must prevail."

A "Very Dangerous Situation" The SEC says that a "very dangerous" situation would be created if the appellate court upheld Mr. Vesco's argument and adopted what it termed "the unprecedented" view that Swiss secrecy laws could be permitted to impair the ability of the United States to protect the integrity of its securities markets and U.S. investors.

Although the case, as one participant said, is "probably ancient history now," because Mr. Vesco is no longer associated with IOS, the SEC expects the case to result in a landmark decision with wide implications.

In a related development, the SEC has begun calling former IOS officers to Washington to question them on IOS transactions. One source said that the SEC is interested among other things in Mr. Vesco's dealings with banking interests in the Bahamas.

**U.S. Inventories Mounted in April**  
WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Manufacturing and trade inventories climbed \$181.86 billion in April, up \$550 million from March, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventory gains by wholesalers totaled a seasonally-adjusted \$390 million, while retailers' inventories climbed \$320 million. But manufacturers' inventories declined \$160 million, the report showed.

Sales for all businesses rose 0.5 percent in April to an adjusted \$133.65 billion. In March, by contrast, sales rose 2 percent. The April inventory-sales ratio remained at 1.47, the same as March but down from the 1.46 a year earlier.

**Profits Up 10% in '72 At Distillers-Seagrams**  
NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams reported yesterday that its net income in the quarter ended April 30 increased 10 percent from the year-earlier level on a sales gain of 5 percent.

Earnings rose to \$12.77 million, or 36 cents a share, from \$11.59 million, or 33 cents a share, in the 1971 quarter. Sales advanced to \$380.54 million from \$361.73 million.

The Canadian distilling company's net in the nine months ended April 30 was \$45.03 million, or \$1.23 a share, up 10 percent from the year-earlier \$40.86 million, or \$1.15 a share. The latest period included special credits of \$577,000, or 2 cents a share.

Nine-month sales rose 5 percent to \$1,224 billion.

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## The European Banking Group Abecor opens a joint representative office in Johannesburg

The Associated Banks of Europe, Abecor, formed by  
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| —1972— Stocks and \$s. First, High Low Last, Chgs |      |      |       |       |      | —1972— Stocks and \$s. First, High Low Last, Chgs |      |      |       |       |      | —1972— Stocks and \$s. First, High Low Last, Chgs |      |      |       |       |      |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| High  | Low  | Div. | In \$ | 100s. | Chgs | High  | Low  | Div. | In \$ | 100s. | Chgs | High  | Low  | Div. | In \$ | 100s. | Chgs |
| 11.3  | 14.4 | 1.42 | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4 | 11.3  | 14.4 | 1.42 | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4 | 11.3  | 14.4 | 1.42 | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4 |

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| -1972- Stocks and Bonds         |    |    |    |    |                                |        |        |        |        | -1972- Stocks and Bonds |        |        |        |        |                                |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High, Low, Div. in \$           |    |    |    |    | 1966 First High Low Last Close |        |        |        |        | High, Low, Div. in \$   |        |        |        |        | 1966 First High Low Last Close |        |        |        |        |
| (Continued from preceding page) |    |    |    |    |                                |        |        |        |        |                         |        |        |        |        |                                |        |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 2                               | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 3                               | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 4                               | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 5                               | 5  | 5  | 5  | 5  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 6                               | 6  | 6  | 6  | 6  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 7                               | 7  | 7  | 7  | 7  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 8                               | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 9                               | 9  | 9  | 9  | 9  | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 10                              | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 11                              | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 12                              | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 13                              | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 14                              | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 15                              | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 16                              | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 17                              | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 18                              | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 4 1/2                          | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 4 1/2                          |        |        |        |        |

## Eurodollars

| June 13, 1977      |       |       |        | Closing prices on June 13, 1972 |           |            |                       | June 13, 1977 |         |        |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|
|                    | Op    | CL    | N.C.   |                                 | High      | Low        | Last Ch'ge            |               | Bid     | Asked  | Chas  |
| London             | 63.50 | 61.00 | + 0.00 |                                 | 2562      | Alta Gas Y | 10 1/4 57 1/2 - 1 1/4 | 7 Day Fix     | 0 5/16  | 4 7/10 | + 1/4 |
| Rich               | 64.00 | 62.00 | + 0.20 |                                 | 930       | Alta Gas C | 10 1/4 57 1/2 - 1 1/4 | One Month     | 4 11/16 | 4 1/2  | - 1/4 |
| U.S. (15 1/2 mile) | 60.65 | 60.20 | + 0.00 | INDUSTRIALS                     |           |            |                       | Month         | 4 11/16 | 4 1/2  | - 1/4 |
|                    |       |       |        | 12 1/2 Abn Dr                   | \$ 9      | 8 1/4      | 8 1/4                 | One Month     | 4 11/16 | 4 1/2  | - 1/4 |
|                    |       |       |        | 1000 Acc-ends                   | \$ 9 1/4  | 9          | 9 1/4 - 1/4           |               |         |        |       |
|                    |       |       |        | 230 Acc Ind                     | \$ 13 1/4 | 13 1/4     | 13 1/4 - 1/4          |               |         |        |       |

75 HC Fore  
3485 Block Br  
2510 Boyis Co

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### Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

|                |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 50 U. Kern     | 375 | 375 | 375 |     |
| 1207 U. Siscoe | 120 | 118 | 120 | + 2 |
| 2300 Upp Can   | 222 | 227 | 222 | + 2 |

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ment. City is—ing Compas



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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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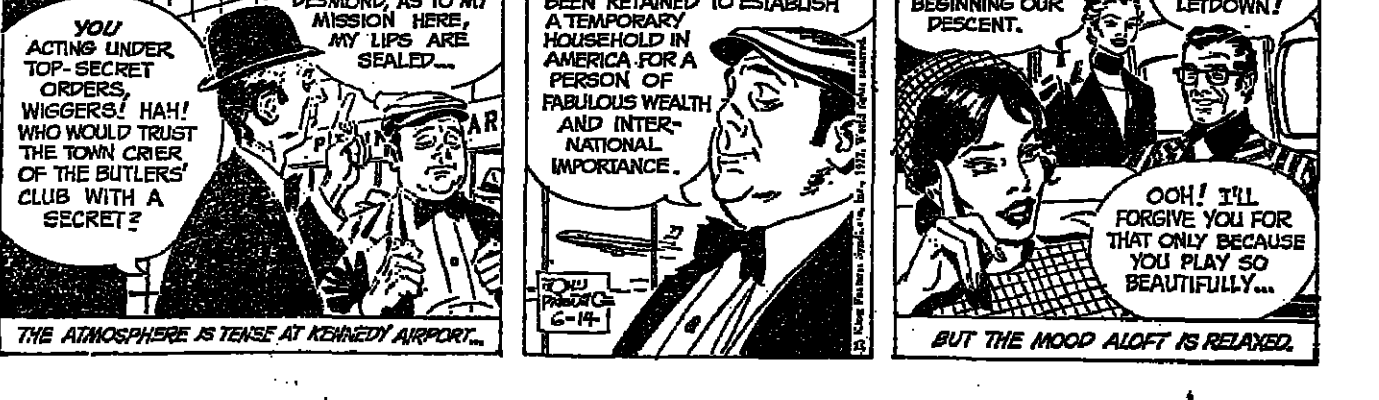


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## PEANUTS



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## BOOKS

## THE GOALIE'S ANXIETY AT THE PENALTY KICK

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Michael Roloff. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 133 pp.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

**F**OR six years—ever since he in fact the only substan-  
only order, there is.

publicity insisted some of Germany's most prestigious authors (the members of Group 47) and his play "Offending the Audience" did just that at an experimental theater festival in Frankfurt (the audience stormed the stage)—Peter Handke has been Europe's literary enfant terrible, the object of rage and fascination. In four novels, two collections of prose, some eight plays; all attract attention and sell. "Offending the Audience" was performed 600 times in West Germany alone between 1986 and 1988; it is now something of a European monument. His best play, "Kaspar," which was published with "Offending the Audience" and "Self-Accusation" by Farrar, Straus & Giroux in 1970, has been called the "Waiting for Godot" of the theater. To date, three of Mr. Handke's plays have been produced in New York; they have won respectful if often baffled or hor-

ed reviews. "The Gollies' Anxiety at the Penalty Kick" is the first of his four novels to appear in English; it was published in Germany two years ago and was (very surprisingly) a best seller.

It irresistably recalls the work of the previous European wank-gang champion, — Bobbe-Grillet, who arrived on the scene in the mid-fifties with "new novels" that were similarly self-conscious and brazenly dryly literary. Peter Handke's novel is first cousin to Bobbe-Grillet's "The Voyeur" — it, too, details the psychotic disorientation of a murderer and spends a deliberately agonising amount of time tonically describing his obsessive, depersonalised perceptions of reality. But "The Gollies' Anxiety at the Penalty Kick" has none of the elegant, tantalisingly bourgeois gamesmanship of Bobbe-Grillet's recent books. Peter Handke is a very clever, cold, unrelenting fellow. No French novel as in him. Throughout his games — as in all his work — one feels the gray scholastic influence of such word-philosophers as Kant and Wittgenstein and of the Jesuit seminarians and law professors whom he had known as a student in Austria.

To wit: "In his room at he woke up just before dawn. All at once, everything in him was unbearable... not dizzy, on the contrary, saw everything with enormous stability. It did not hurt about the window and looked out the street. A tarpaulin motionless over a parked car. The room he noticed the two pipes along the wall, the parallel to each other, above by the ceiling and by the floor. Everything was cut off in the most able way... It seemed as if a crowbar had pried him from what he saw — or, although the things around had all been pulled away from him. The wardrobe, the suitcase, the door: or did he realize that he, as expelled, was thinking of the for each thing. Each glimmering thing was immediately by its word. The chair, the hanger, the key... His was the same kind of nausea had sometimes been brought by certain things, pop songs, national anthems that compelled to repeat word or turn to himself a well asleep."

For Mr. Handke's subject is always the relationship of language and reality. He regards language

# CROSSWORD

**—Ry Wille**

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- A 10x10 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 70. The numbering starts at the top left and proceeds row by row, skipping black squares.
- |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |    | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |    |
| 14 |    |    |    |    | 15 |    |    |    |    |    | 16 |    |    |
| 17 |    |    |    |    | 18 |    |    |    |    |    | 19 |    |    |
| 20 |    |    |    |    | 21 |    |    |    | 22 | 23 |    |    |    |
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| 26 | 27 | 28 |    |    |    |    | 29 | 30 |    |    | 31 | 32 |    |
| 34 |    |    |    | 35 | 36 |    |    |    | 37 |    |    |    |    |
| 38 |    | 39 |    | 40 |    |    |    | 41 |    | 42 |    |    |    |
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|    | 54 | 55 |    |    |    |    | 56 | 57 |    |    | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 |    |    |    |    | 62 | 63 |    |    |    |    | 64 |    |    |
| 65 |    |    |    |    | 66 |    |    |    |    |    | 67 |    |    |
| 68 |    |    |    |    | 69 |    |    |    |    |    | 70 |    |    |

**LI, L ABNER**

**BEE TLE  
B A I L E Y**

## MISS PEACH

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**KIRBY**







